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BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

1955.

BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor H. Mills, J.P.

Vice-Chairman Councillor Mrs. A. M. Pell.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| N. B. Armstrong | Rev. G. F. Marson |
| J. Carter | W. Maule |
| G. B. Charlton | W. E. Middleton |
| S. Daubrah | J. F. Morley |
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| Rev. C. Elwell | S. Phillips |
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| M. T. Hildyard | Mrs. G. M. Wade |
| L. S. Hutchinson | Rev. F. S. Wadsworth |
| J. B. Jones | E. L. Warner |
| S. A. Loxton | W. E. Woolley |
| E. B. Markham | J. D. Wroughton |

Ex officio members, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Medical Officer of Health | H. D. B. North, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C. (Commenced duty July 1955). |
| Chief Sanitary Inspector | T. Allwood, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.H. |
| Additional Sanitary Inspector | D. A. Paterson, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H. |
| Clerk/Typist | Miss J. Wilkinson. |
| Pupil Sanitary Inspector | D. G. Beaumont. |
| Rodent Operator | C. C. Smith. |

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| Surveyor | J. R. Clifton, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A. |
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RURAL DISTRICT OF BINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1955,

with the REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
and CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

Health Department,
Bingham.

November, 1956.

To/

The Chairman and Members of the
BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit for your perusal the Annual Report on the Health and the Health Services of the Bingham Rural District for 1955. During the year under review I commenced my duties as your Medical Officer of Health with effect from the 1st July 1955, and so I must stress that the first half of the year has been reviewed after much searching in records.

The health of the District during the year has been generally satisfactory, with the exception of the severe outbreak of measles which occurred in the early part of the year. Normally this type of disease occurs in the latter part of the year, not in the late spring and early summer. Of the other infectious diseases, the numbers of cases occurring were very considerably reduced. This has led to a very satisfactory drop in the case rate of these conditions when compared with the rest of the country generally. The case rate for measles was, however, very much greater than that for the country, probably due to the fact that the outbreak appeared later in the District than the country-wide epidemic which occurred towards the end of the previous year. This is shown by the fact that in the year 1954, the District had a much lower rate than that for the country.

It will be noted in the Report that one case of acute non-paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the District. Fortunately, no other cases appeared and the boy concerned made a complete recovery without any after effects.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis were low, giving a very satisfactory low case rate. Only one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was notified. When one considers the number of cases reported in the past, it indicates a very striking tribute to the policy of the tuberculin testing of cattle and the pasteurising of milk supplies.

Again it will be noted that no cases of food poisoning were notified to the Department, although the increase in the numbers in the country are giving rise to alarm. The new Food Hygiene Regulations coming into force in 1956 will help in the control of this condition. The value of meat inspection in this respect cannot be emphasised too much and it will be realised from a perusal of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, how this service is dealt with in the District and what an extra strain this has thrown on his work and time.

In the prevention of infectious diseases, the good work carried out in the past has been continued particularly in respect of diphtheria immunisation. It gives great satisfaction to be able to report that no case of diphtheria has been notified. During the year the Local Health Authority commenced a scheme for the use of a combined protection against diphtheria and whooping cough and it is anticipated that in years to come, the nightmare of whooping cough will disappear just as that of diphtheria has. In the same way, it is to be anticipated that the incidence of acute poliomyelitis and tuberculosis will dwindle as the schemes for protection against these diseases come into operation.

During 1955, the Council's schemes for dealing with substandard houses and unfit property were submitted to the Ministry and when it is realised that there are between 700 and 800 such properties to be dealt with, the magnitude of the problem becomes very great.

This is again throwing a very great strain upon the resources of the Department, particularly if some impression is to be made in the next five years, this being the target set by the Ministry.

In the latter part of the year, the first two Clearance Areas were Officially Represented to the Council and when it is realised that the action of the Council has only just been confirmed by the Minister, at the time that this report is being completed, then it is going to be a very slow process to alleviate the conditions under which these people are living.

During the year the Bingham Sewage Disposal scheme received official approval and work was commenced. This is a source of great satisfaction to the Council and to this Department after many years of agitation. It is incredible in this age that a village of the size of Bingham can exist with inadequate sewers and no method of sewage purification. The problem of the fouling of dykes and ditches with crude sewage is one which will have to be faced up to before very long. Whilst on this subject, it is recorded that the Keyworth sewerage scheme was also approved.

Whilst the outlook for the wide extension of sewage disposal schemes is not so bright, the position with regard to water supplies is more rosy. During the year water became available to the parishes of Flintham, Hawksworth, Screveton, Shelton, Sibthorpe and Thoroton from the borehole at the R.A.F. Station, Syerston. This means that practically the whole of the District, with the exception of the Granby and Upper Broughton areas, have a piped water supply available. With the increase in the numbers of houses going on to a good supply of water, then the problem of sewage disposal will become acute.

Towards the latter part of the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food declared the District to be within a Specified Area in which only milk of a special designation may be sold. This will ensure that the risk of the development of bovine tuberculosis will be further reduced. It is a very striking thing that the incidence of bovine tuberculosis has practically disappeared with the increase in the attesting of herds and the pasteurisation of milk.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for the help and interest that they have taken in our work and also to all members of the Staff for their assistance, and particularly to those of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and assistance at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Area of District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67,583 acres. |
| Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (including armed forces) mid-1955 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,610. |
| Census population 1951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,556. |
| Number of inhabited houses. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,037 |
| Rateable value at 1st April 1955. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £128,705. |
| Product of penny rate as at 31st March 1955 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £498. 0s. 2d. |

VITAL STATISTICS.

| | | | | | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Live Births | ... | ... | ... | ... | 352 | 180 | 172 |
| Crude Live Birth Rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.29 per 1,000 population. | | |
| Adjusted Live Birth Rate... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18.1 | " | " |
| | | | | | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 322 | 172 | 150 |
| Crude Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.9 per 1,000 population. | | |
| Adjusted Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.41 | " | " |
| | | | | | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25.6 | | |
| Maternal Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1. | | |
| <u>Population</u> | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,610. | | |
| <u>Births.</u> | | | | | | | |
| Live | ... | ... | ... | ... | 352 (Male 180, Female 172) | | |
| Still | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 (Male 5, Female 5) | | |
| Illegitimate births. | | | | | | | |
| Live | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 (Male 6, Female 5) | | |
| Still | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | | |
| <u>Deaths.</u> | ... | ... | ... | ... | 322 (Male 172, Female 150) | | |
| Total Deaths under 1 year of age | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 (Male 5, Female 4) | | |
| Illegitimate Deaths under 1 year of age | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 (Male 3, Female 3) | | |
| Total Deaths under 4 weeks of age | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | | |
| Illegitimate Deaths under 4 weeks of age | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | |
| Maternal Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |

Birth Rate.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Crude Live Birth Rate | ... | ... | ... | 16.29 per 1,000 population. |
| Corrected Live Birth Rate.. | ... | ... | ... | 18.1 " " " |
| Crude Still Birth Rate | ... | ... | ... | 27.6 per 1,000 total births. |
| Corrected Still Birth Rate. | ... | ... | ... | 30.6 " " " " |

Death Rate.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| Crude Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | 14.9 per 1,000 population. |
| Corrected Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | 13.41 " " " |
| Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year of age) | ... | ... | ... | 25.6 per 1,000 live births. |
| Neo-natal Death Rate (under 4 weeks of age) | ... | ... | ... | 17.0 per 1,000 live births. |

Comparative Figures.

| | | | | Bingham Rural District. | England and Wales. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | <u>Rates per 1,000 population.</u> | |
| Live Birth Rate | ... | ... | ... | 18.1 | 15.0 |
| Still Birth Rate | ... | ... | ... | 30.6 | 23.2 |
| Death Rate, all causes | ... | ... | ... | 13.41 | 11.7 |
| | | | | <u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</u> | |
| Infantile Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | 25.6 | 24.9 |
| Neo-natal " " | | | | 17.0 | 17.3 |
| Enteritis & Diarrhoea Rate under 2 years of age. | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | |

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the District for 1955 shows a very slight increase in the population. Thus he quotes the figure of 21,610 for mid-1955, compared with 21,600 for the previous year. There was a natural increase in the District of 30, being the excess of births over deaths.

Birth Rate.

The number of births for 1955 was 352 compared with 314 in 1954. This has given rise to a good increase in the birth rate. The new birth rate is 18.1 and this figure is a considerable increase upon the figure of 15.6 for 1954. The local figure is considerably greater than that for the country generally.

The still birth rate is also rather high.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths has again risen, being 322, compared with 302 for 1954. As a result the death rate has again risen, resulting in a figure of 13.41. This is rather higher than that for the country, the figure in the latter case being 11.7.

A list of the causes of death appears later in the report.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate has fallen, the figure being 25.6, compared with 31.5 for the previous year. The figure compares with that for the country which is 24.9, being the first time that the figure has fallen below 25.

The number of deaths in infants was 9, whilst in 1954 it was 10. The following is a table showing the causes of death in these babies:-

| <u>Cause of Death.</u> | <u>Age.</u> | <u>No. of Cases.</u> | |
|---|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> |
| Asphyxia (due to mucus) | 21 hours | 1 | 0 |
| (due to vomit) | 5 months | 1 | 0 |
| Accidentally suffocated | 2 months | 1 | 0 |
| Haemorrhagic disease of the new born | 10 minutes | 0 | 1 |
| Congenital causes - | | | |
| (oesophagus) | 1 day | 1 | 0 |
| (heart) | 1 day | 1 | 0 |
| (skin disease) | 2 weeks | 0 | 1 |
| (prematurity) | 1 day | 0 | 1 |
| Meningitis (Meningocele) | 6 months | 0 | 1 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 5 | 4 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Of the above deaths, it will be noted that some of these deaths are preventable but in certain of them, notably the congenital ones, our knowledge is not sufficiently advanced to be able to prevent them. It will be noted that two thirds of the deaths are neo-natal deaths, that is those occurring in the first four weeks of life. This gives a neo-natal death rate of 17.0 compared with a rate of 17.3 for the country generally.

Of the above deaths only two occurred in their own homes, viz. the case of haemorrhagic disease of the new born and the case of accidental suffocation. The remaining cases died in hospital.

Maternal Mortality.

One death occurred during the year in a maternity case in Saxondale Hospital, the cause of death being due to a pulmonary embolus following a Caesarian Section. This is a condition in which death occurs extremely rapidly and it is an emergency which it is very difficult to prevent.

Causes of Death.

The following list gives the causes of deaths amongst residents of the District during 1955:-

| <u>Causes of Death</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Tuberculosis, pulmonary ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| " non-pulmonary... | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cancer, | | | |
| Stomach | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Lung | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Breast | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Uterus | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| All other sites.. ... | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| Leukaemia | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Diabetes | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Vascular lesions of the nervous system | 14 | 20 | 34 |
| Coronary disease, angina ... | 36 | 11 | 47 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Other heart disease | 37 | 58 | 95 |
| Other circulatory disease ... | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Bronchitis | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Other respiratory disease ... | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis. ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate. ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pregnancy | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Congenital malformations ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases.. | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Motor Vehicle accidents ... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| All other accidents | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Suicide | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | <u>172</u> | <u>150</u> | <u>322</u> |

Once again, the heart and circulatory diseases are the commonest cause of death, cancer being the next and followed by respiratory conditions.

The following table compares the death rates of certain diseases in the District with those of England and Wales:-

| <u>Death Rates per 1,000 population.</u> | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Cause of Death.</u> | | | |
| | <u>Bingham Rural District.</u> | <u>England and Wales.</u> | <u>160 smaller Towns.</u> |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) ... | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| Diphtheria | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Whooping Cough | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ... | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.37 |
| Influenza | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Pneumonia | 0.41 | 0.49 | 0.45 |
| Coronary Disease and Angina ... | 2.17 | 1.59 | 1.60 |

It will be seen from the above figures that the District compares very favourably with the rest of the country generally, except in the case of coronary disease, where the rate is somewhat higher than that for the towns and country as a whole.

Notifiable Diseases.

The health of the District has been very satisfactory during the year, particularly in respect of infectious diseases. The table below gives the incidence of infectious diseases in the District, together with the numbers of cases in the previous year. The table also shows the incidence rate per 1,000 population, compared with that for the country as a whole.

| <u>Case rate per 1,000 population.</u> | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Disease.</u> | <u>No. of cases.</u> | <u>Bingham Rural District.</u> | <u>England and Wales.</u> |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 7 (30) | 0.32 | 0.73 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 20 (37) | 0.92 | 1.78 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0 (0) | 0.00 | 0.004 |
| Measles ... | 532 (3) | 24.6 | 13.3 |
| Acute Pneumonia ... | 6 (2) | 0.27 | 0.62 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | | | |
| Paralytic ... | 0 (0) | 0.00 | 0.08 |
| Non-paralytic ... | 1 (0) | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Erysipelas ... | 0 (1) | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Food Poisoning ... | 0 (0) | 0.00 | 0.29 |
| Dysentery ... | 10 (0) | 0.46 | 0.82 |
| Tuberculosis | | | |
| Pulmonary ... | 6 (12) | 0.27 | 0.77 |
| Non-pulmonary ... | 1 (3) | 0.05 | 0.11 |

The figures in brackets refer to the numbers of cases in 1954.

Scarlet Fever.

There has been a marked fall in the numbers of cases of scarlet fever during the year. All the cases were widely spread and were sporadic in character.

Whooping Cough.

Again there has been a fall in the numbers of cases of this condition. During the year the use of a combined immunising material against diphtheria and whooping cough was started, but it will be some time before it will be possible to assess the value of the protection against whooping cough, if it has the success of the anti-diphtheria campaign then a very valuable preventive measure will have evolved.

Measles.

There has been a very considerable rise in the numbers of cases of measles reported during the year. Thus there are 532 cases compared with 3 during 1954. All the cases occurred during the first half of the year and they were the continuation of the outbreak throughout the country occurring during the latter half of 1954. Thus the case rate appears to be higher than that for the whole country. This is confirmed by the fact that the case rate for the District was much lower during the previous year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The case was isolated in hospital and made a complete recovery. This case was seen recently at a school medical examination and no after effects were discovered.

Diphtheria.

One case of suspected diphtheria was brought to the notice of the Department. On investigation by the Public Health Laboratory, it was found that the organism was a pathogenic diphtheroid, i.e. an organism that does not normally produce any symptoms but in this case it had given signs and symptoms giving rise to a suspicion of clinical diphtheria.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were reported to the Department.

Dysentery.

Ten cases of dysentery were reported during the year. Six of these cases occurred at the Saxondale Hospital and were controlled by the Medical staff there, without any widespread outbreak. The other cases were sporadic.

Enteric Fever. Paratyphoid and Typhoid Fevers.

A very serious outbreak of paratyphoid fever occurred in the County during the year. Fortunately no cases occurred in the District.

Tuberculosis.

Additions to the Register were 17 cases in 1955, compared with 25 in 1954. Of these additions, 9 cases were fresh notifications of tuberculosis, 7 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, and the remaining 8 were cases coming to live in the District.

Of the removals from the Register, 2 cases were due to death.

A further 8 cases have been removed from the Register, due to 4 removals out of the District and also 4 due to recoveries from the disease.

There are thus:-

Additions to the Register 17 cases

Removals from the Register 10 cases

Tuberculosis. (Continued).

The following tables give details of the age groups in both new cases and removals, due to death, from the Register:-

Tuberculosis in 1955.

| <u>Age Group.</u> | <u>New Cases.</u> | | | | <u>Deaths.</u> | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----|-------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|----|
| | <u>Respy.</u> | | <u>Non-Respy.</u> | | <u>Respy.</u> | | <u>Non-Respy.</u> | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 - 4 years | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 - 14 " | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 " | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 - 34 " | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35 - 44 " | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 45 - 54 " | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55 - 60 " | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| and over | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Totals</u> | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |

It will be noted that only one death from tuberculosis is reported in the above table, although the Registrar General records two deaths from this disease, and it has not been possible to trace the death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in a female which he credits to the District. This may be due to the fact that he has elicited some further information from the Medical Practitioner notifying the death.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Nottinghamshire Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations:-

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Milk: | Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, etc. |
| Ice Cream: | Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc. |
| Food: | Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs. |
| Water: | Bacteriology of water. |
| Pathological Specimens: | Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc. |

The Laboratory carries out many functions but the above are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The Service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to the above are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ambulance Service.

The Nottinghamshire County Council maintain a service of ambulances and an ambulance may be obtained for necessitous cases by contacting the Nottinghamshire County Council Ambulance Control, telephone number, Nottingham 88771.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

These services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following Clinics are available in the District:-

Bingham Child Welfare Clinic. (Church Hall).

Every Friday afternoon - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.

Bingham Antenatal Clinic and Postnatal Clinic. (Church Hall).

Alternate Monday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Radcliffe-on-Trent Child Welfare Clinic. (Methodist Chapel).

Every Thursday afternoon - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.

Radcliffe-on-Trent Antenatal and Postnatal Clinic. (Methodist Chapel).

Alternate Monday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

East Bridgford Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Women's Institute).

Alternate Thursday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Cotgrave Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Parish Hall).

Alternate Thursday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Cropwell Bishop Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Women's Institute).

Alternate Wednesday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Langar/Barnstone Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (The Institute, Barnstone).

Alternate Tuesday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends each Clinic.

Flintham Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (The Reading Room).

Alternate Tuesday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Hickling Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Methodist Schoolroom).

Alternate Wednesday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Plumtree Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Memorial Hall).

Alternate Tuesday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends each Clinic.

Syerston Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Child Welfare Centre, Station Sick Quarters, R.A.F. Syerston).

Alternate Friday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services. (Continued).

Upper Broughton Combined Child Welfare and Antenatal Clinic. (Church Hall).

Alternate Wednesday afternoons - 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer attends at 4 weekly intervals.

Midwifery and Nursing Services.

The Nottinghamshire County Council provide a combined midwifery and nursing in the home service. The following are a list of the District Nursing Associations:-

East Bridgford D.N.A. The district covered comprises East Bridgford, Car Colston, Screveton, Kneeton, Shelford, Newton, Bingham and Saxondale.

Name of Nurse - Miss R. Allcock.
Address - 6 Walnut Tree Lane, East Bridgford.
Telephone number - East Bridgford 340.

Barnstone, Cropwells and District D.N.A. The district covered comprises Langar-cum-Barnstone, Granby and Sutton, Wiverton, Cropwell Bishop, Cropwell Butler, Colston Bassett and Tithby.

Name of Nurse - Mrs. E. M. Hanson-Allen.
Address - Linden Cottage, School Lane, Colston Bassett.
Telephone number - Kinoulton 295.

Elston and Orston D.N.A. The district covered comprises Flintham, Sibthorpe Aslockton, Orston, Elton, Thoroton, Whatton, Hawksworth, Scarrington, Flawborough, Shelton and Syerston R.A.F. Station.

Names of Nurses - Miss E. Eardley and Miss M. D. Gaydon.
Address - 6 New Council Houses, Loughbon, Orston.
Telephone number - Whatton 371.

Hickling D.N.A. The district covered comprises Hickling, Kinoulton, Upper Broughton, Owthorpe and Widmerpool.

Name of Nurse - Miss K. Henry.
Address - Main Road, Kinoulton.
Telephone number - Kinoulton 264.

Plumtree D.N.A. The district covered comprises Plumtree, Keyworth, Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Clipston-on-the-Wolds and Tollerton.

Name of Nurse - Miss M. Stubbington.
Address - Birchwood, Melton Road, Tollerton.
Telephone number - Plumtree 131.

Radcliffe-on-Trent D.N.A. The district covered comprises Radcliffe-on-Trent Holme Pierrepont, Bassingfield, Cotgrave and Stragglethorpe.

Name of Nurse - Miss L. Talbot.
Address - 12 Butler Avenue, Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
Telephone number - Radcliffe-on-Trent 418.

The Gamston and Adbolton area is covered by the West Bridgford District Nursing Association.

Care of Premature Babies.

The care of premature babies is undertaken by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Paediatric Consultant, Dr. Blandy, is available for consulting in the case of these cases, his services having been made possible on a part-time basis by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Paediatric Consultations.

The services of Dr. Blandy, referred to in the previous paragraph, are available for all children up to school leaving age. A weekly Clinic is arranged by the Local Health Authority and cases are referred to it on the recommendation of the County Medical Officer.

Ophthalmic Consultations.

The services of a Consultant Ophthalmologist are made available to all children up to school leaving age. Appointments are made after reference to the County Medical Officer. The services of this Consultant are provided on a part-time basis by the Regional Hospital Board.

Dental Services.

The County Council are responsible for providing a Dental Service for children up to school leaving age and for antenatal cases and nursing mothers. Appointments can be made by the County Medical Officer after reference from the various Clinics, etc.

Care of Unmarried Mothers, etc.

This work is supervised and administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council who have an Almoner service for this purpose.

School Health Service.

This service is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Radcliffe-on-Trent School Clinic. (Co-operative Hall, Shelford Road).

Every Monday morning - 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

A Medical Officer attends each Clinic.

Vaccination and Immunisation Services.

Vaccination Service.

This is administered by the Bingham Rural District Council on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority. The following figures represent the year's work, including the cases dealt with by the General Practitioner Service:-

| | <u>Under 1 year</u> | <u>1 year old</u> | <u>2 - 4 years</u> | <u>5 - 14 years</u> | <u>15 years & over</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Primary Vaccination | 198 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 238 |
| Re-Vaccinations | - | - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 |

The above figures are fairly good, and are a very considerable improvement on those for 1954, but it is felt that there is room for much improvement. Every effort is made by all Health workers to obtain the maximum effect. No cases of any complication following vaccination were reported.

Immunisation Service.

This service is again run on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority.

The following figures represent the total number of children protected against diphtheria in the District up to the end of the year:-

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Age at 31/12/55 - | Under 1 | 1 - 4 | 5 - 9 | 10 - 14 | Total |
| i.e. born in year - | 1955 | 54 - 51 | 50 - 46 | 45 - 41 | under 15 |

Last complete course
of injections -
(primary or booster)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| A 1950 to 1955 | 33 | 884 | 735 | 68 | 1,720 |
| B 1950 and earlier | - | - | 345 | 717 | 1,062 |
| TOTALS | - 33 | 884 | 1,080 | 785 | 2,782 |

This table shows rather a different pattern to the returns of previous years, for it demonstrates the number of children who have received a full course of protection during the last five years.

Vaccination and Immunisation Services. (Continued).

Immunisation Service. (Continued).

The immunisation state remains satisfactory and every effort is made by the General Practitioners and all Health workers in the District to obtain the full protection of all children before they reach the age of one year. The Ministry's target is for 75% of all babies to be protected before they reach their first birthday. It has been estimated that for the first half of 1954, the number of children immunised throughout the whole country under the age of one year is only 35.75%. I am of the opinion that the figures for the Bingham Rural District are much better than this, but every effort will be made to ensure the maximum possible results.

Whooping Cough Vaccination.

Since October 1955, the Local Health Authority has made available a supply of combined prophylactic against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This enables a child to be protected by injections against these diseases, the immunising material being a mixture of substances conferring protection against these illnesses. Since the scheme was introduced there has been very little demand for protection against Diphtheria alone, and parents are very anxious that their children shall not develop Whooping Cough.

It is anticipated that the high state of immunity against Diphtheria in the population will thus receive an additional boost with this demand for the combined prophylactic and it is to be hoped that the incidence of Whooping Cough will be reduced to the very low level of that of the former disease.

Home Help Service.

The Local Health Authority provide a home help service and assistance can be obtained for necessitous cases on request from the County Medical Officer. The service covers the following types of cases:-

- (1) Maternity cases.
- (2) Mothers of young children when requested by a Medical Practitioner.
- (3) Cases of illness when no other help is available.
- (4) The aged and infirm.

No nursing attention can be given, as this is not the duty of the service.

The cost of a whole time home help for a full 42 hour week may be considerable to the home, but it is considered by the authority and part or the whole may be remitted in necessitous cases.

The value of this service is very great to the community and leads to a very considerable saving in hospital beds, etc., and thereby a very great saving financially to the community.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act during the year.

The Welfare Officer for this purpose is:-

Mr. G. S. Exley,
Council Offices, The Hall, West Bridgford.
Telephone number 89654.

Mr. Exley is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supplies.

The whole of the District comes within the area of supply of the Nottingham Corporation Water Department. However, it has been found more feasible to supply the parishes of Flintham, Haxxsworth, Screveton, Shelton, Sibthorpe and Thoroton with water from the deep borehole at the R.A.F. Station, Syerston. During the year the Nottingham Corporation Water Department completed the laying of the pipes and water became available to these parishes. This water has proved to be satisfactory and a chlorinator is available to treat the supply.

Water Supplies. (Continued).

All the piped water supplies are satisfactory in quantity and quality and have no plumbo-solvency action.

Drainage and Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

As stated in the preliminary remarks to this report, the Bingham and Keyworth Sewage Disposal schemes received approval and work was started in them. These will be a very great advantage to the District. It is felt that there is too much fouling of dykes, ditches and water courses at the moment and with the increase in the availability of water supplies, it is felt that a serious problem is going to arise with the disposal of sewage matter.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting this report for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1955.

The inspection of meat was maintained during the whole year at the 100% level which has necessitated much evening, weekend and Bank Holiday working.

There was one unusual case where the carcase and organs of a cottagers pig were condemned. Certain of the organs were removed and sent to the Laboratory for analysis. After a week, as a result of a very scanty growth from a culture, the case was confirmed as anthrax. The carcase had been coloured and disposed of to a knackery. Perhaps this case pinpoints very clearly that the disposal of condemned carcases should be by incineration or steam pressure digestion.

The provision of electricity at the caravan site was completed, thanks to the willing help and co-operation of the residents. It is pleasing to hear appreciation expressed at the services and accommodation provided, which to some extent compensates for the many evenings engaged in working at the site. The number of enquiries for sites continues to increase.

Public Cleansing in your Council's area includes the collection, removal and disposal of house refuse, pail closets and the salvage of waste materials. It is pleasing to note that the salvage of waste paper has been steadily mounting during the year.

The carting of water has proved once again to be a major task, but it is one that is greatly appreciated. It is hoped that in the none too distant future all the villages will enjoy a piped supply of water in their houses.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their active interest and support, and to all the officials of the Council for their ready help and full co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. Allwood,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
and
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is the Tabular Statement required to be furnished by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

1955.

| | <u>Inspections.</u> | <u>Re-Inspections.</u> |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| Dwelling Houses and Rural Housing Survey | 513 | 362 |
| Nuisances | 181 | 103 |
| Disinfections and Disinfestations | 19 | 2 |
| Slaughterhouses | 12 | 129 |
| Food Premises | 65 | 98 |
| Factories | 19 | 3 |
| Camping Sites | 26 | 134 |
| Miscellaneous and Interviews | 473 | - |
| | <hr/> 1,308 <hr/> | <hr/> 831 <hr/> |
| 1. Total number of complaints received or registered | ..... | 219 |
| 2. Total number of inspections made | ..... | 2,139 |
| 3. Total number of notices served during the year:- | | |
| (a) Informal | 312 | |
| (b) Statutory | 16 | |
| 4. Total number of notices complied with during the year:- | | |
| (a) Informal | 296 | |
| (b) Statutory | 7 | |

CAMPING SITES.

| | | |
|---|-------|----|
| Number of camping sites licensed | ..... | 3 |
| Number of caravans licensed for camping | } | 16 |
| purposes in the area | | |
| Number of licences refused | ..... | 3 |

FACTORIES.

| | | <u>Number Inspected.</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Number of factories using power | 53 | 23 |
| Number of factories without power | 18 | 18 |
| | <hr/> 71 <hr/> | <hr/> 41 <hr/> |

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-
 - (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 326
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 419
 - (c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil

HOUSING. (Continued).

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-
(Continued).

(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 51

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 312

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 3

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices 3

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 16

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices:-

(a) by owners or occupiers 6

(b) by Local Authority 1

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(3) Informal action Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

CONVERSIONS.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47, the Council make a grant of up to £10 or half the cost (whichever is the least) towards the cost of converting earth closets to water closets. During 1955, 39 conversions to water closets were carried out.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

| <u>Milk Supply.</u> | <u>Distributors.</u> | <u>Dairies.</u> |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Number on register at end of year | 20 | 1 |
| Number of inspections during the year ... | 20 | 6 |
| Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found | Nil | Nil |
| Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied | Nil | Nil |

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

Number of Licences in operation at the end of the year for the sale of:-

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (a) Pasteurised Milk | 8 |
| (b) Sterilised Milk | 9 |

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of Licences in operation at the end of the year for the sale of:-

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Tuberculin Tested Milk | 5 |
|------------------------------|---|

Particulars of any action taken under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

- Nil -

Meat Inspection.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of Slaughterhouses licensed at the end of the year | 12 |
| Number of Licences revoked during the year | 12 |
| Number of inspections of Slaughterhouses | 129 |
| Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed | 27 |

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles or places where food is sold or prepared | 165 |
| Number of defects found | 29 |
| Number of defects remedied | 23 |

Ice Cream.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream | 33 |
| Number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream | Nil |
| Number of registrations refused | Nil |

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Details of the slaughtering which has taken place during the year 1955 are appended.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

| | Cattle Excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| Number killed (if known) | 288 | 122 | 16 | 1,464 | 663 | Nil |
| Number inspected | 288 | 122 | 16 | 1,464 | 663 | Nil |
| <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Nil |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 14 | 9 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci | 5.2% | 8.2% | 18.75% | 0.0068% | 0.03% | Nil |
| <u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 10 | 8 | Nil | Nil | 9 | Nil |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 3.4% | 6.55% | Nil | Nil | 1.50% | Nil |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | Degenerated Cysts 2 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Generalised and totally condemned | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. (Continued).

The following slaughterhouses were issued with Licences in the district, and the 21 remaining slaughterhouses were considered unsuitable hygienically or have been put to other uses:-

1. W. F. Payling & Son, Main Street, Aslockton.
2. F. Bailey & Son, Station Road, Upper Broughton.
3. Mrs. Winifred Eliza Butler, Union Street, Bingham.
4. Harold Barlow, 11 Nottingham Road, Cropwell Bishop.
5. Samuel Clifford Parr, 44 Main Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
6. Thomas H. Morris, Long Acre, Bingham.
7. Arthur B. Beaumont, 3 Bingham Road, Cotgrave.
8. A. C. Brumpton, 5 Plumtree Road, Cotgrave.
9. William Henry Foster, 26 Main Street, East Bridgford.
10. John Cecil Pickford, Main Street, East Bridgford.
11. Stanley John Buxton, Whipling Farm, Whatton-in-the-Vale.
12. R. Knight, Group Secretary, Nottingham No. 4 Hospital Management Committee, Saxondale Hospital, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
(Slaughterhouse at Home Farm, Henscn Lane, Radcliffe-on-Trent).

It was desirable, and was requested by the Government White Paper, to distribute a reasonable number of slaughterhouses throughout the district.

The impending byelaws controlling cleanliness of slaughterhouses will be of considerable assistance in reaching a high standard of hygiene.

The meat killed in the district is prime quality, and is a credit to the butchers managing their own slaughterhouses.

I wish to place on record my thanks to Mr. D. A. Paterson, your additional Sanitary Inspector, without whose help it would not have been possible to maintain full inspection of all carcasses. A large amount of this inspectorial work has of necessity to be undertaken outside normal office hours, at weekends and, on occasions, at great personal inconvenience.

Food condemned.

Total weight of food condemned during the year:-

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Meat | 2,175 lbs. |
| Other foods | 92 |
| | 44 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 136 lbs. |
| | <hr/> |

CARAVANS.

The Council's site remains fully occupied, with very few vacancies occurring during the year. Improvements to the site facilities continue to progress satisfactorily, largely due to the voluntary efforts of the site residents.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection.

4 Vehicles.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of dust bins emptied | 236,517 |
| " " loads of refuse | 2,311 |
| Mileage | 39,906 |
| Number of dust bins per week | 4,449 |

PUBLIC CLEANSING. (Continued).

Pan and Cesspool Emptying.

Work done during the year 1955:-

3 Vehicles.

| | | <u>Totals.</u> | <u>Weight.</u> <u>Tons.</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of pans emptied | ..... | 113,976 | |
| " " loads of nightsoil | ..... | 663 | 1,968 |
| Number of cesspools emptied | ..... | 599 | |
| " " loads from cesspools | ..... | 1,347 | 3,257 |
| Mileage | ..... | 21,396 | |
| Number of pans per week | ..... | 2,198 | |

Waste Paper.

The amounts sold are as follows:-

| | <u>Tons</u> | <u>Cwts.</u> | <u>Qtrs.</u> | £. | s. | d. |
|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Paper | 117 | 12 | 1 | 1,176 | 7 | 2 |
| Metals | 7 | 13 | 0 | 53 | 13 | 6 |
| Rags | 3 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | <u>1,302</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>5</u> |

Water Supply.

It was necessary to contract to supply water three times per week to the houses in the parishes of Granby, Langar-cum-Barnstone, Kinoulton, Hickling Pastures, Cotgrave, Elton, Aslockton and Widmerpool.

Water was also supplied to isolated houses in several other parishes and standpipes are provided at Colston Bassett, Langar, Orston and Cotgrave.

It was with great delight that we watched the mains water being made available to the six parishes in the North East part of the district, and hope sincerely that the water will be available to the rest of the District at an early date.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1949.

The scheme for the destruction of rats and mice under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One Rodent Operator, Mr. C. C. Smith, is employed on a full-time basis and the arrangements have worked most satisfactorily during the year. It is most gratifying that this unspectacular work is so much appreciated and that so many messages are received congratulating the efficiency of Mr. Smith.

Details of treatments carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator during the year 1955:-

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Premises inspected | ..... | 1,651 |
| Re-Visits | ..... | 3,738 |

Infestations Treated:-

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Premises where the Council have Contracts | ..... | Nil |
| Private Houses | ..... | 402 |
| Business Premises | ..... | 43 |
| Council Properties | ..... | 11 |
| Estimated number of rats killed | ..... | 2,043 |
| Number of bodies recovered | ..... | 662 |



